

The Hong Kong Daily Press

No. 6014 號四千六百四十一

日三月正年丁午

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7TH, 1877.

三拜禮

號七月三英

港香

[PRICE \$2 PER MONTH.]

Arrivals.

March 5. *Mixere*, British str., 761 R. Gass, Captain 5th March.—*Straussey & Co.*
March 5. *Norna*, British str., 366 A. G. Walker, Swallow 5th March, General, Kwoe Achino.

March 6. *Macquarie*, British str., 1,413 R. Newell, London 5th January, Manila 18th, Port Said 22nd, Suez 25th—Aden 1st February, Gale 13th, and Panning 20th, and Singapore 26th, General *Grimm & Co.*

Clearances.

At the HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE,
March 6. *Amoy*, British steamer for Whampoa.
Nirvana, British steamer for Saigon.
Yarrow, British steamer for East Coast.
Gloucestershire, British bark, for Bangkok.
Rejamonieau, British str., for Bangkok.

Departures.

March 6. *Francois I.*, French steamer, for Saigon.
March 6. *Ringo*, British str., for Saigon.
March 6. *Onward*, British schooner for Whampoa.

Passengers.

ABEY D.
D'Alton, str. from Swatow.
Captain Connors, 150 Chinese.
Per McGregor, str., from London, &c. 26 Chinese.
DEPARTED
Per Nip. str., for Saikai.—40 Chinese.
TO DEPART
Per Yesso, str., for Japan Coast.—60 Chinese and 150 Chinese.
G. Chapman, str., for Swatow.—2 Chinese.
Per Rejamonieau, str., for Bangkok.—82 Chinese.

Reports.

The British steamship *Worms* reports left Swatow 5th March at 5 p.m., and had moderate N.E. winds and fine weather.

The British steamship *Magregor* reports left London on 5th January, and had heavy weather. Arrived at Canton 17th, and left again on the 19th, and left again same day; arrived at Port Said on the 22nd; left Suez on the 25th; arrived at Aden on 1st Feb., and had strong Southerly winds in the Red Sea. From Aden to Galla moderate winds and fine weather. Arrived at Galle on 10th February, and left again on the 13th, and had strong E.N.E. winds and Westerly current. Arrived at Colombo on the 14th, and left again on same day; arrived at Singapore on the 24th, and left again on the 25th at 6 p.m. The steamers *Dana* and *Pengie* to leave next day for Hongkong. Met the steamship *Ulysses* towed into Singapore, 3 miles East, and had strong N.E. monsoon up the China Sea. Arrived in Hongkong at 5.30 p.m. on the 26th.

YOKOHAMA SHIPPING.

February ARRIVALS
19. *Monzal*, French steamer, from Hongkong.
19. *Christine*, German bark, from Cardiff.
21. *Yukioya Maru*, Japanese str., from Shanghai.
22. *Sainta*, British steamer, from Hongkong.
February DEPARTURES
18. H. Armitage, British bark, for Nagasaki.
20. *Malone*, British steamer, for Hongkong.
20. *Saito Maru*, Japanese str., for Shanghai.
23. *Conqueror*, British ship, for Kobe.

SINGAPORE SHIPPING.

February ARRIVALS
16. *Wm. Phillips*, American bark, from Hongkong.
16. *Wm. Dutch*, Dutch steamer, from Delft.
17. *Molice*, German ship, from Cardiff.
17. *Achilles*, British steamer, from Hongkong.
17. *Avalon*, American bark, from whaling.
17. *Maria Alfred*, French bark, from Bangkok.
17. *Jan Peter*, German bark, from Bangkok.
17. *Ruby*, British steamer, from Palembang.
17. *Glenary*, British str., from Hongkong.
17. *Minna*, German bark, from Suez.
17. *B. Bidde's Rock*, British str., from Hongkong.
18. *Piobla*, German bark, from Bangkok.
18. *Doll*, British steamer, from Sardang.
18. *Molda*, British steamer, from Calcutta.
18. *Japan*, British steamer, from Penang.
18. *Royalist*, Samuan steamer, from Swatow.
18. *Kasdar*, British str., from Bombay.
18. *Japan*, British str., from Bangkok.
18. *Wm. Nott*, British bark, for Liverpool.
18. *Odessa*, British steamer, for Marseilles.
18. *Montana*, British str., from Sandakan.
18. *S. of the East*, British bark, from Glasgow.
18. *Pakuan*, British steamer, from Saigon.
18. *Lombardy*, British str., from Hongkong.
18. *Verpoorter*, British str., from Hongkong.
18. *Cadiz*, Spanish steamer, from Liverpool.
18. *Patoek*, Dutch steamer, from Rio.
18. *G. Gaddi*, British str., from Liverpool.
18. *Italia*, Italian bark, from Cardiff.
18. *W. G. G. G. G.*, German steamer, from Illego.
18. *Brooke*, British str., from Bangkok.

DEPARTURES

17. *Patoek*, Dutch steamer, for Rio.
17. *Arent*, French steamer, for Penang.
18. *Ruby*, British steamer, for Palembang.
18. *Paragon*, Spanish steamer, for Manila.
18. *Wm. Nott*, British str., for Liverpool.
18. *Odessa*, British str., for Marseilles.
18. *Molda*, British steamer, for Calcutta.
18. *Mula*, British steamer, for Colombo.
18. *Ophir*, Dutch steamer, for Sumatra.
18. *British*, British bark, for Bangkok.

Vessels Expected at Hongkong.

(Corrected to Date.)

Vessel's Name. Fins. Date.

Aurora ... Richmond, June 26.

Burton Stather ... Newcastle, July 26.

Palestine ... London, Oct. 24.

Eliza Harry Parker ... London, Oct. 24.

Flying Cloud ... Antwerp, Oct. 24.

Lima ... London, Nov. 13.

Rorke ... Cardiff, Nov. 13.

Hydra ... Cardiff, Nov. 13.

America ... Boston, U.S., Nov. 21.

Highlanders ... London, Dec. 21.

Western Chief ... London, Nov. 23.

Madura ... Cardiff, Nov. 23.

New Era ... Cardiff, Nov. 23.

Benedict ... Cardiff, Nov. 23.

Carina ... Hamburg, Dec. 23.

Caribou ... Cardiff, Dec. 23.

A. E. Yidal ... Hamburg, Dec. 23.

Carrolls ... London, Dec. 23.

Chancery Queen ... Cardiff, Dec. 23.

Maid Marian ... London, Dec. 23.

Wife ... Cardiff, Dec. 23.

Ulisses (s) ... Liverpool, Dec. 23.

Canan ... Cardiff, Dec. 23.

C. E. Bishop ... London, Jan.

Dene ... Liverpool, Jan.

Woodall ... Hamburg, Jan.

Hope ... London, Jan.

Neator (s) ... Liverpool, Jan.

Gryfe ... Cardiff, Jan.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.
THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY OF MR. JOHN T. ALEXANDER, in our Firm, CEASED on 31st ultmo.

JOHNSTON & CO.

1864, Hongkong, 1st January, 1877.

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP hitherto existing between the Undersigned, under the Firm of G. RAYNAL & CO. at this port, has THIS DAY been DISSOLVED by mutual consent.

GUSTAV RAYNAL,
CARL MILLISCH

Sm. 34 Macao, 1st January, 1877.

NOTICE.

M. FERNAND NISSEN has been compelled to retire from our Firm as a consequence of failing health, and his INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY CEASED on the 31st December.

JOHN AUGUST HEIDS has been AUTHORIZED to SIGN for each protraction.

We have THIS DAY RE-OPENED a Branch of our Firm at Canton.

SIEMSEN & CO.

Sm. 34 Macao, 1st January, 1877.

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Sm. 34 Macao, 1st January, 1877.

NOTICE.

WE have been appointed AGENTS for the AMERICAN SHIPMASTERS' ASSOCIATION.

ARNOLD, KARBERG & CO.

2m 216 Hongkong, 2nd February, 1877.

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SIEMSEN & CO.

Sm. 34 Macao, 1st January, 1877.

NOTICE.

MR. WM. O. HOWLAND is authorized to SIGN our FIRM'S NAME per protraction.

WILLIAMS & CO.

Sm. 1983 Swatow, December 1st, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP hitherto existing between the Undersigned, under the Firm of G. RAYNAL & CO. at this port, has THIS DAY been DISSOLVED by lapse of time, and the Signature of the Firm will henceforth be used for the liquidation only.

G. J. WESTERN,
W. HULME

Sm. 13 Canton, 31st December, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY OF MR. HENRY SUTTON in our Firm CEASED on the 31st January, 1877.

The Business will continue under the Name of MOALLE & CO.

1m 267 Amoy, 8th February, 1877.

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP hitherto existing between the Undersigned, under the Firm of G. RAYNAL & CO. at this port, has THIS DAY been DISSOLVED by mutual consent.

W. C. DODGE

1m 1867 Hongkong, 21st November, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE THREE HOUSES known as PLATE-GATES, adjoining the Premises of the Control Department. Such may be occupied as entire Dwellings or in Flours.

Also,

TEN SPACIOUS GODOWNS, connected with the above, fronting the Harbour and Queen's Road.

Apply to G. RAYNAL & CO.

SHARPE, TOLLER, AND JOHNSON

1m 19 Hongkong, 2nd January, 1877.

NOTICE.

A FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWN, on the Praya Central, 1m 267 Amoy, 8th February, 1877.

TO LET.

A HOUSE ON Upper Mosque Terrace, Al-Hamra, 1m 267 Amoy, 8th February, 1877.

TO LET.

A FIRST-CLASS GODOWN at Wanchai of about 5,000 tons capacity.

Apply to T. G. LINSTEAD

1m 243 Hongkong, 27th September, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE DIVIDEND declared for the Half-year ending on 30th December last, at the rate of ONE POUND STERLING (21) per Share of £125, is PAYABLE on and after THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at the Office of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

By Order of the Court of Directors.

THOMAS JACKSON,

Chief Manager.

1m 280 Hongkong, 15th February, 1877.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.</p

Extracts.

A SONG OF THE PERIOD.

No word of human foppery, much resembles an orgueil-fantaisie as does a watch. Food, indeed, it does not constitute, unless we regard as food the minute quantity of delicate oil with which from time to time it is supplied. But in fact we give the watch, not the food which is the source of heat and power, but the power and heat themselves. The astrophysicist created by his discourse may be imagined when he gave utterance to the following sentence:—"Remember, this was no ordinary calf that was to be killed; it was no common calf but beast suffering from murrain; no half-starved calf slowly awaiting death. No, it was not even more a fatted calf; it was the fatted calf, which had been prized and loved by the family for many years." He reminded us of the Scottish minister who was preaching to a fishing population on the subject of the prophet Jonah, and being hard set for want of words, he thought to talk out his allotted time by such suggestions as the following:—"Athlone, ye'll think it was a herring, that swallowed Jonah; but it was na' a herring; a herring na' big enough, ye ken; ablin' ye'll think it was a salmon; but it was not a salmon." Till all old ladies, having all patience, explained: "Ablin' it was a whale that swallowed the fishy man." The preacher however, was more ready than his congregation in the Midland Counties, for he soon restored Athlone to an aisle full to talk the word of the Lord out of his servant's mouth."

Only last Sunday, in a parish church in the south of London, the curate, after dilating upon the duties of churchwardens, vestrymen, and sidesmen, spoke of Adam as the "first of the surveyors" to the great omniscient of the family of the gentleman who fills that appointment in the parish in question.—*Echo.*

EARLY USE OF COAL GAS.

Great was the amazement of all England when, at the close of the last century, William Murdoch discovered the use of combustible air or gas. So little was the invention understood and believed in by those who had not seen it in use that even great and wise men, laughed at the idea. "How could there be light without awick?" said a member of Parliament when the subject was brought before the House. Even Sir Humphry Davy ridiculed the idea of lighting towns by gas, and asked one of the proprietors if they meant to take the dome of St. Paul's for a gasometer. Sir Water Scott, too, made himself merry over the idea of illuminating London by smoke, though it was laid enough, not so long after to make his own house at Abbot'sford light and cheerful on winter nights by the use of that very smoke. When the house of Commons was lighted by gas the architect imagined that the gas ran on fire through the pipes, and he therefore insisted on their being placed several inches from the wall, for fear of the building taking fire; and members might be observed carefully touching the pipes with their gloved hands, and wondering they did not feel warm. The first step lighted in London by the new method was Mr. Ackermann's in the Strand, in 1810; and one lady of rank was so delighted with the brilliancy of the gas lamp on the counter that she asked to be allowed to take it home in her carriage. Mr. Murdoch was, however, too busy with other pursuits to continue to study the use of gas, and though he was undoubtedly the first to apply it to practical purposes, many others laid claim to the honour, and other people quickly reaped the benefit of his cleverness and ingenuity. In this he shared his general fate of inventors.—*Coal Trade Journal.*

THE USE OF DIAMONDS.

The services of the diamond as an ornament are so conspicuous that few people ever think of it as an article of usefulness. With the one well-known exception of the glazier, no tradesman or mechanic is supposed to put it to any practical purpose or to estimate it by any other standard than that of beauty and rarity. A scientific gentleman, well-acquainted with mining operations, points out a very important use which is made of the diamond in sinking shafts and piercing rocks. Experience has shown that the employment of an instrument so costly is amply justified by the saving in time effected by substituting it for a cheaper and blunter weapon, and the consequence is that in a great many mines and tunnels it is already used for boring the hardest rocks. The invention is by no means new, but few people know the exact nature of the *moguls operandi*, or its extreme simplicity. A cylindrical tube of steel is fitted at one of its ends with a number of stones set at regular intervals round its rim, and arranged to resemble a row of teeth, so that when the tube is made to revolve on its axis these teeth act as a circular saw, and rapidly cut their way into even the hardest granite. At the end of the tube thus set in motion may be attached, by welding them firmly, any number of smaller tubes, and the spinning movement is communicated to the whole of the long gimlet by an engine applied to its further extremity. The perforated travel with a marvellous rapidity, and the rock as it is cut pushes its way into the tube, from which it is afterwards extracted, sometimes in lengths of as much as six feet. At Eshlebach Food, in some difficult workings through the quartz rock, a passage 40 feet in length was cut with one of these instruments in 24 hours, whereas with any other tools it would have taken five or six times as long with little or no economy of expense. The diamonds do not, of course, last for ever, and the loss of one generally destroys for the time the efficiency of the machine. But they can be replaced, and that the most readily, as much as a score of inferior kind seem to act as well as those of the first water. —*Globe.*

THE REPTILE GORILLA.

There is joy among the officials of the Berlin Aquarium in particular, and among ape-worshippers generally. The gorilla, about the state of whose health so many bulletins have been issued, is now pronounced convalescent, and is gaining in strength and weight. An aeronaut seems hardly the most suitable place for depositing an animal like a gorilla, peculiarly subject to chest affections, even if he could by the greatest stretch of imagination, be classed among felines or amphibious animals; but the directors of the establishment bearing that name at Berlin have probably the same views concerning the "eternal fitness of things" as obtain among similar officials nearer home. To pay £3,000 for the gorilla was a hazardous experiment, especially as they had already invested in three other similar expensive luxuries, all of which had succumbed to the inevitable disease "consumption." About two months ago a fine specimen of the curang-outang, or orang-outang, which has been the envy of all the zoological societies in Europe, fell a victim to this malady, and on the day following its death a young chimpanzee also died, partly from grief at the loss of its playmate, and partly from the same disease. It was feared that the gorilla—probably the only one, and at any rate the second, ever brought to Europe alive—would prove as equally bad an investment; but though the Hamburg Zoological Society offered the large sum of 10,000 marks (about £25,000) for it, its owners stuck to their bargain. Fortunately, however, both for their revenue and for the cause of natural science, the latest acquisition has survived his six months' illness, and is now "more than ever demonstrative and human-like, in his movements." Notwithstanding that he was at one time reduced to the infant shadow of a monkey, he has increased ten pounds in weight since his arrival in Europe. He then measured three feet in height, and now he is several inches taller. We have said that he was probably the first gorilla ever brought alive to England. Some twenty years ago a large ape, then believed to be a chimpanzee, was exhibited in this country, but it has latterly been thought that it was really a gorilla—the distinction not being at that time recognised. —*Globe.*

THE WATCHMAKER AND THE WATCH-MERCHANT.

No word of human foppery, much resembles an orgueil-fantaisie as does a watch. Food, indeed, it does not constitute, unless we regard as food the minute quantity of delicate oil with which from time to time it is supplied. But in fact we give the watch, not the food which is the source of heat and power, but the power and heat themselves. The astrophysicist created by his discourse may be imagined when he gave utterance to the following sentence:—"Remember, this was no ordinary calf that was to be killed; it was no common calf but beast suffering from murrain; no half-starved calf slowly awaiting death. No, it was not even more a fatted calf; it was the fatted calf, which had been prized and loved by the family for many years." He reminded us of the Scottish minister who was preaching to a fishing population on the subject of the prophet Jonah, and being hard set for want of words, he thought to talk out his allotted time by such suggestions as the following:—"Athlone, ye'll think it was a herring, that swallowed Jonah; but it was na' a herring; a herring na' big enough, ye ken; ablin' ye'll think it was a salmon; but it was not a salmon." Till all old ladies, having all patience, explained: "Ablin' it was a whale that swallowed the fishy man." The preacher however, was more ready than his congregation in the Midland Counties, for he soon restored Athlone to an aisle full to talk the word of the Lord out of his servant's mouth."

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PULPIT ELOQUENCE.

Pulpit eloquence is very subject to a languorous disease. The Birmingham Post informs us that a town-bred curate who had consented to take a friend's duty, chose for the subject of his sermon the parable of the Prodigal Son. "The Church in which he was preaching was situated in the Midland Counties, and his congregation was a purely agricultural one. The astonishment created by his discourse may be imagined when he gave utterance to the following sentence:—"Remember, this was no ordinary calf that was to be killed; it was no common calf but beast suffering from murrain; no half-starved calf slowly awaiting death. No, it was not even more a fatted calf; it was the fatted calf, which had been prized and loved by the family for many years." He reminded us of the Scottish minister who was preaching to a fishing population on the subject of the prophet Jonah, and being hard set for want of words, he thought to talk out his allotted time by such suggestions as the following:—"Athlone, ye'll think it was a herring, that swallowed Jonah; but it was na' a herring; a herring na' big enough, ye ken; ablin' ye'll think it was a salmon; but it was not a salmon." Till all old ladies, having all patience, explained: "Ablin' it was a whale that swallowed the fishy man." The preacher however, was more ready than his congregation in the Midland Counties, for he soon restored Athlone to an aisle full to talk the word of the Lord out of his servant's mouth."

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RUSSIAN WIVES.

A story has been going the round of the French papers which, if it had any truth in it, would show that the procreativity of the Russian, like the charity of some less holy Christians, begins very much at home. The excuse for believing in the tale is to be found in the supposed fact that its truth was proved in a court of justice by the woman who acted as the heroine in it. This simple woman seems to have imagined that she might get from a Russian magistrate some sort of protection against a husband whose favourite pastime it was cruelly to torture her. She had been vexed by her playful husband to the shafts of his carb, and driven along for sixteen versts, in double harness with the horse, under the furious blows of a heavy whip. Having survived this ordeal, she was brought home again, her head was shaved, and after she had been smacked all over with it, she was rolled in feathers and then turned out of the house. In this plight she reported to the person whom she fondly imagined to be most benevolent, or at any rate the least savage, in the village. She went to the priest; but instead of obtaining any shelter or relief, was rudely struck by the pious man, who called the husband and advised him to administer fresh castigation. It would have been well for the woman if she had taken the broad hint afforded her by this reception at the pope's residence, and had returned home to suffer silence the torment to which she was fated. But she was ignorant of Russian law, and she could not persuade herself that she was utterly without remedy in such a case as this. So she went to law, and brought before the court both the husband and the pope. Here the Procurator-General at once declined to enter into any argument on the subject of the husband, explaining that the whole matter was one of merely private family interest, and that husband and wife could always come to an understanding among themselves without the interference of the law. The first's case was a little more difficult. But the wily man represented that facts of this sort occurred and inevitably amongst the lower orders in Russia, whereupon the court, without further discussion, acquitted both the accused persons. Such a tale would hardly find belief in England, notwithstanding all the tales of Russia with which we are sometimes credited; and the fact that Paris papers reproduce it with such persistency may perhaps be considered by some people a hint that love of the northern country is not a general sentiment in France.— *Globe.*

AN EPICURE'S DRINKING BOUT.

Brillat-Savarin was wont to spend his evenings at Little's, a famous tavern, of Old Town, where, with the Vicomte de la Massue and M. Fier, he loved to enjoy a modest supper of Welsh rarebit and cider. Occasionally he was joined by Mr. Wilkinson, a Jamaica planter, a good fellow and thorough gentleman, as his French friend takes care to inform us. Still, manners were rough in those days, and Mr. Wilkinson probably thought it would be a capital joke to see three "frogs" under the table. With this amiable intention, he asked the enemies of his native land to dinner; and they frankly accepted his invitation. Fortunately for Brillat-Savarin, as he was leaving Little's that evening, the winter drew him aside and warned him that the invitation was in reality a challenge to a hard-drinking bout. He was exceedingly annoyed, being too much of a gourmet to relish such orgies; still, the instinct of combat would not allow him to withdraw, and moreover he was confident of his own strength and only uneasy for his compatriots. "I desired," he says, "the triumph of the nation and not of the individual." Accordingly he addressed a "severe allocation" to Fier and Massue, and warned them to drink slowly and to try and throw away some of their wine while he distracted the attention of Mr. Wilkinson and the other Englishman who was to be present.

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